

Special Rules of Procedure for the INTERPOL

Special Annex to the Protocol. This committee follows the English protocol.

Notices and Notice Requests

Notices are international requests for cooperation or alerts allowing police in Member Countries to share critical crime-related information. They are published by the Chair at the request of a Member Country and are made available to all other countries. Notices can also be used by the United Nations, International Criminal Tribunals and the International Criminal Court to seek persons wanted for committing crimes within their jurisdiction, notably genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

These requests for essential information are color-coded, each color representing the type of information required to share between Member Countries. They are the following:



Red Notice: To seek the location and arrest of wanted persons wanted for prosecution or to serve a sentence.



Yellow Notice: To help locate missing persons, often minors, or to help identify persons who are unable to identify themselves.



Blue Notice: To collect additional information about a person's identity, location, or activities in relation to a crime.



Black Notice: To seek information on unidentified bodies.



Green Notice: To provide warning about a person's criminal activities, where the person is considered a possible threat to public safety.



Orange Notice: To warn of an event, a person, an object or a process representing a serious and imminent threat to public safety.



Purple Notice: To seek or provide information on modus operandi, objects, devices and concealment methods used by criminals.

Notices are a special asset of INTERPOL, and any delegate is allowed to issue one if they so see fit for the question at hand. The amount and color of Notices used throughout the ordinary sessions will depend on the topic and recommendation of the Chair.

INTRODUCING A NOTICE

A Notice may only be introduced through a written document that must be submitted to the Chair, called a Notice Request. Submission is **only** available through a page. In such document, whose template is adjunct below, the delegate must specify which color the potential Notice will be. It is also in the Head's jurisdiction how and when to announce to the whole committee that the Notice has been approved, if not immediately.

Once passed, the only subsequent motion in order will be to open an unmoderated caucus of maximum 10 minutes and with only one extension of 5 minutes allowed.

NOTICE REQUEST

INTERPOL

Please fill the following document only with the requested and appropriate information. Remember that it is in the Head of Committee's jurisdiction whether to approve or reject the Request.

Color of the Notice:

Brief description of the issue:

Justification:

Soliciting country:

This document must be filled with the required and appropriate information to be sent to the Head of Committee, who will subsequently revise it and, in his or her power, either reject or approve the Notice. More information on approved and rejected Notices is provided below.

REGULATIONS OF INTRODUCING A NOTICE

Two Notice Request documents are provided per delegate, meaning that the delegate has the right to issue a maximum of two Notices for the whole conference. Therefore, delegates are advised to use their Notice Requests wisely. Please note that only one single-color Notice may be introduced per document, and they cannot be issued within the first session and the last 20 minutes of the last session of the Model. The duration of the notice will be

decided by the Chair. The Notices issued per session can be either of the same or different colors. Nonetheless, should two or more Notices be of the same color, they will target different people, companies, organizations, criminal organizations, etc.

The Head of Committee can only publish a Notice that adheres to all the proper legal conditions. For example, a notice will not be published if it violates INTERPOL's Constitution, which forbids the Organization from undertaking activities of a political, military, religious, or racial character.

REJECTED NOTICES

Notices that have been rejected by the Head of Committee will be discarded and therefore not published to the Committee. The Committee will let the delegate know that their Notice Request has been rejected via a page. If they wish, members are allowed to retry issuing the Notice.

APPROVED NOTICES

Notices that have been approved by the Head of Committee will be recognized as *issued* and put forward to the Committee (and a note will also be projected on the screen). When the Committee is under an approved Notice, the debate on the agenda resumes normally, with the difference that delegates are now encouraged, but not obligated to, share information regarding what the Notice is requiring. For example, if a Red Notice has been issued regarding a wanted criminal in Algeria, all delegates who have information about him, his crimes, or possible whereabouts can share this information. This can be done either through a moderated caucus, unmoderated caucus, by sending information to a specific country via a Page, or via the speaker list.

Please note that a Notice is not a crisis and therefore should not divert the topic of debate; delegates should still focus on resolving the agenda that was established in the first session.

Resolution drafting with Notices

Notices that have been approved and deemed permanent and posted to the committee must have a resolution to them. Resolutions to problems exposed in the Notices do not need to be included on any other separate document; they should be included in the draft resolution for the main topic set on the agenda. However, delegates must make, in that general resolution, a separate section for the resolution to the Notice and clearly label it as such for the Chair to read.

Special Resolution Presentation Protocol

Draft resolutions for the INTERPOL committee will ONLY be developed and presented according to the following procedure:

1. Delegates draft resolutions in cooperation with other delegations. Delegates are encouraged to work on said resolutions during unmoderated caucuses.
2. All draft resolutions must be submitted to the Chair for approval before being introduced to the committee. A minimum of two draft resolutions must be approved before resolution debate begins.

3. Each draft resolution is submitted by one delegation, designated as the main submitter, and must include at least five co-submitting delegations. An unlimited number of additional co-submitters may be listed. A delegation may not submit or co-submit more than one resolution on the same topic.
4. Once the minimum number of draft resolutions has been approved, the committee moves on into formal resolution debate. The Chair introduces one resolution at a time for consideration.
5. Debate on a resolution begins with a speech in favor delivered by the main submitting delegation. The Chair then recognizes further speakers either in favor or against the resolution. Resolution speeches must be between 1 and 3 minutes long.
6. After every speech, the floor is opened to questions, the number of questions is subject to discretion of the chair. An extraordinary session of questions for a speaker is in order at this time, with the number of questions subject to discretion of the chair.
7. If the floor is opened and there are no more speakers left, the committee proceeds to voting on that resolution.
8. After voting has concluded, the committee may move to consideration of the next approved draft resolution. More than one resolution may be approved.

Additional Points for the INTERPOL

POINT TO FACT-CHECK: It can interrupt the debate. It is used to request confirmation regarding factual statements made during the debate. The Chair will examine the claim and inform the committee if a false statement was made. This point may not be used to discuss a position or introduce new information. Each delegate may use up to 5 points to fact-check during the two days of debate.